

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF MICHIGAN
SOUTHERN DIVISION

CHARLOTTIA M. MAXWELL,

Case No. 15-12770

Plaintiff,

Nancy G. Edmunds

v.

United States District Judge

WAYNE COUNTY TREASURER,

Michael Hluchaniuk

United States Magistrate Judge

Defendant.

**REPORT AND RECOMMENDATION
RULE 41(B) DISMISSAL AND MOTIONS FOR PRELIMINARY
INJUNCTION (Dkt. 3) AND JUDGMENT ON THE PLEADINGS (Dkt. 15)**

I. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Pro se plaintiff Charlottia M. Maxwell filed this lawsuit on August 6, 2015. (Dkt. 1). On August 12, 2015, the Clerk's Office served plaintiff with a Notice Regarding Parties' Responsibility to Notify Court of Address Change. (Dkt. 7). This notice warns, in two places, that the failure to promptly notify the court of a change in address or contact information may result in the dismissal of the case. (Dkt. 7). District Judge Nancy G. Edmunds dismissed all defendants except the Wayne County Treasurer. (Dkt. 9).

This matter was referred to the undersigned for all pretrial proceedings. (Dkt. 5). Plaintiff filed a motion for preliminary injunction on August 7, 2015. (Dkt. 3). The Wayne County Treasurer filed a motion for judgment on the

pleadings on September 9, 2015. (Dkt. 15). The Court ordered the parties to file responses to the respective motions. (Dkt. 17, 18). The order noted in bold print that failure to file a response may result in sanctions, including granting all or part of the relief requested by the moving party. *Id.* Copies of these orders, served on plaintiff at her address on file with the court, were returned by the United States Postal Service as undeliverable. (Dkt. 20).

Accordingly, this Court issued an order to show cause (Dkt. 21) noting that plaintiff had not, as required, kept the court informed of her current address. *See e.g., Watsy v Richards*, 1987 WL 37151 (6th Cir. 1987) (A Rule 41(b) dismissal is an appropriate sanction for a *pro se* litigant's failure to provide the court with information regarding his current address.). Plaintiff was ordered to show cause by November 24, 2015, why this matter should not be dismissed and again was warned, in bold print, that failure to timely or adequately respond in writing to the Order to Show Cause or timely file a response to the motion will result in a recommendation that the motion be granted or that the entire matter be dismissed under Rule 41(b). (Dkt. 21). Again, the order was served on plaintiff at her address on file with the court. As of this date, plaintiff has failed to respond to the show cause order or file a response to the pending motion.

For the reasons set forth below, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that plaintiff's complaint against defendant be **DISMISSED** with prejudice under

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) and that the pending motions (Dkt. 3, 15) be **TERMINATED** as **MOOT**.

II. ANALYSIS AND CONCLUSION

Under Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 41(b), a federal court may *sua sponte* dismiss a claim for failure to prosecute or comply with an order. *Link v. Wabash R.R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630-32 (1962); *Steward v. City of Jackson*, 8 Fed. Appx. 294, 296 (6th Cir. 2001). Indeed, the “authority of a federal trial court to dismiss a plaintiff’s action with prejudice because of his failure to prosecute cannot seriously be doubted.” *Link*, 370 U.S. at 629. “The power to invoke this sanction is necessary in order to prevent undue delays in the disposition of pending cases and to avoid congestion in the calendars of the District Courts.” *Link*, 370 U.S. at 629-630. “[D]istrict courts possess broad discretion to sanction parties for failing to comply with procedural requirements.” *Tetro v. Elliott Popham Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, and GMC Trucks, Inc.*, 173 F.3d 988, 991 (6th Cir. 1999), citing *Carver v. Bunch*, 946 F.2d 451, 453 (6th Cir. 1991). Further, “a district court can dismiss an action for noncompliance with a local rule ... if the behavior of the noncomplying party rises to the level of a failure to prosecute under Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.” *Tetro*, 173 F.3d at 992.

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41 governs dismissals. As to involuntary

dismissals, it provides:

If the plaintiff fails to prosecute or to comply with these rules or a court order, a defendant may move to dismiss the action or any claim against it. Unless the dismissal order states otherwise, a dismissal under this subdivision (b) and any dismissal not under this rule - except one for lack of jurisdiction, improper venue, or failure to join a party under Rule 19 - operates as an adjudication on the merits.

Fed.R.Civ.P. 41(b). “Neither the permissive language of [Rule 41(b)] – which merely authorizes a motion by the defendant – nor its policy requires us to conclude that it was the purpose of the Rule to abrogate the power of courts, acting on their own initiative, to clear their calendars of cases that have remained dormant because of the inaction or dilatoriness of the parties seeking relief.” *Link v. Wabash R. Co.*, 370 U.S. 626, 630 (1962). “The authority of a federal trial court to dismiss a plaintiff’s action with prejudice because of his failure to prosecute cannot seriously be doubted.” *Link*, 370 U.S. at 629; *see also Carter v. City of Memphis, Tenn.*, 636 F.2d 159, 161 (6th Cir. 1980) (“It is clear that the district court does have the power under [Fed.R.Civ.P. 41(b)] to enter a *sua sponte* order of dismissal.”) (citing *Link*). Moreover, “district courts possess broad discretion to sanction parties for failing to comply with procedural requirements.” *Tetro v. Elliott Popham Pontiac, Oldsmobile, Buick, and GMC Trucks, Inc.*, 173 F.3d 988, 991 (6th Cir. 1999), citing *Carver v. Bunch*, 946 F.2d 451, 453 (6th Cir. 1991).

And, “a district court can dismiss an action for noncompliance with a local rule only if the behavior of the noncomplying party rises to the level of a failure to prosecute under Rule 41(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.” *Tetro*, 173 F.3d at 992.

The Sixth Circuit considers four factors in reviewing the decision of a district court to dismiss a case for failure to prosecute:

(1) whether the party’s failure is due to willfulness, bad faith, or fault; (2) whether the adversary was prejudiced by the dismissed party’s conduct; (3) whether the dismissed party was warned that failure to cooperate could lead to dismissal; and (4) whether less drastic sanctions were imposed or considered before dismissal was ordered.

Wu v. T.W. Wang, Inc., 420 F.3d 641, 643 (6th Cir. 2005), citing *Knoll v.*

American Tel. & Tel. Co., 176 F.3d 359, 363 (6th Cir. 1999). In this case, the Court warned plaintiff multiple times in writing that dismissal in defendants’ favor would be granted if he failed to file a response to the motion and to the order to show cause. (Dkt. 18, 21). In addition, plaintiff received a written warning early on in this matter that the failure to promptly notify the court of a change in address or contact information may result in the dismissal of the case. (Dkt. 7). Thus, this factor weighs in favor of dismissal. With respect to the first factor, just as in *White v. Bouchard*, 2008 WL 2216281, *5 (E.D. Mich. 2008), “it is not clear whether plaintiff’s failure to prosecute is due to willfulness, bad faith or fault.” *Id.*

Regardless, “defendants cannot be expected to defend an action,” that plaintiff has “apparently abandoned, not to mention the investment of time and resources expended to defend this case.” *Id.* Thus, the first and second factors weigh in favor of dismissal. Finally, given plaintiff’s failure to file responses as ordered and failure to respond to the order to show cause, the undersigned sees no utility in considering or imposing lesser sanctions. Thus, none of the factors weigh against dismissal for failure to prosecute. Given the foregoing conclusions, the undersigned also recommends that all pending motions be terminated as moot.

It is true that “district courts should be especially hesitant to dismiss for procedural deficiencies where, as here, the failure is by a *pro se* litigant.” *White*, 2008 WL 2216281, at *5, quoting *Lucas v. Miles*, 84 F.3d 532, 535 (2d Cir. 1996). However, “dismissal is appropriate when a *pro se* litigant has engaged in a clear pattern of delay.” *Jourdan v. Jabe*, 951 F.2d 108, 110 (6th Cir. 1991). Indeed, a *sua sponte* dismissal may be justified by a plaintiff’s “apparent abandonment of [a] case.” *White*, 2008 WL 2216281, at *5, citing *Washington v. Walker*, 734 F.2d 1237, 1240 (7th Cir. 1984); *see also Labreck v. U.S. Dep’t of Treasury*, 2013 WL 511031, at *2 (E.D. Mich. 2013) (recommending dismissal for plaintiff’s failure to comply with orders of the court), *adopted by* 2013 WL 509964 (E.D. Mich. 2013); *McMillian v. Captain D’s*, 2007 WL 2436668, at *2 (D.S.C. 2007) (dismissing motion to dismiss and to compel arbitration because of plaintiff’s failure to

respond despite being advised of the applicable procedures and possible consequences for failure to respond adequately). More specifically, a Rule 41(b) dismissal is an appropriate sanction for a *pro se* litigant's failure to provide the court with information regarding her current address. *Watsy v Richards*, 1987 WL 37151 (6th Cir. 1987). The undersigned concludes that, for the reasons discussed above, plaintiff has "engaged in a clear pattern of delay" by failing to provide the court with her current address, repeatedly failing to comply with orders of the Court and by otherwise failing to respond to the motion for judgment on the pleadings. Under these circumstances, in the view of the undersigned, dismissal with prejudice is appropriate.

III. RECOMMENDATION

For the reasons set forth above, the undersigned **RECOMMENDS** that plaintiff's complaint against defendant be **DISMISSED** with prejudice under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 41(b) and that the pending motions (Dkt. 3, 15) be **TERMINATED** as **MOOT**.

The parties to this action may object to and seek review of this Report and Recommendation, but are required to file any objections within 14 days of service, as provided for in Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 72(b)(2) and Local Rule 72.1(d). Failure to file specific objections constitutes a waiver of any further right of appeal. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140 (1985); *Howard v. Sec'y of Health and*

Human Servs., 932 F.2d 505 (6th Cir. 1981). Filing objections that raise some issues but fail to raise others with specificity will not preserve all the objections a party might have to this Report and Recommendation. *Willis v. Sec'y of Health and Human Servs.*, 931 F.2d 390, 401 (6th Cir. 1991); *Smith v. Detroit Fed'n of Teachers Local 231*, 829 F.2d 1370, 1373 (6th Cir. 1987). Pursuant to Local Rule 72.1(d)(2), any objections must be served on this Magistrate Judge.

Any objections must be labeled as “Objection No. 1,” “Objection No. 2,” etc. Any objection must recite precisely the provision of this Report and Recommendation to which it pertains. Not later than 14 days after service of an objection, the opposing party may file a concise response proportionate to the objections in length and complexity. Fed.R.Civ.P. 72(b)(2), Local Rule 72.1(d). The response must specifically address each issue raised in the objections, in the same order, and labeled as “Response to Objection No. 1,” “Response to Objection No. 2,” etc. If the Court determines that any objections are without merit, it may rule without awaiting the response.

Date: December 9, 2015

s/Michael Hluchaniuk
Michael Hluchaniuk
United States Magistrate Judge

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on December 9, 2015, I electronically filed the foregoing paper with the Clerk of the Court using the ECF system, which will send electronic notification to all counsel of record and that I mailed by United States Postal Service to the following non-ECF participant: Charlottia M. Maxwell, 6905 Rosemont, Detroit, MI 48228.

s/Tammy Hallwood

Case Manager

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